

Chronic Disease Indicators: Indicator Definition



Incidence of treated end-stage renal disease

Category:	Other Diseases and Risk Factors
Demographic Group:	All resident persons.
Numerator:	Initial claims for either renal dialysis or renal transplant among residents during a calendar year.
Denominator:	Midyear resident population for the same calendar year.
Measures of Frequency:	Annual number of incident cases. Annual incidence — adjusted (standardized by the method used by the U.S. Renal Data System).
Time Period of Case Definition:	Calendar year.
Background:	In 2001, >96,000 incident cases of ESRD were reported. Diabetes is the leading cause (44%) of ESRD, and hypertension is the second leading cause (26%).
Significance :	The complications of diabetes and hypertension, including ESRD, can be prevented by improved patient education and self-management, and the provision of adequate and timely medical care, including blood glucose and blood pressure control.
Limitations of Indicator:	Because ESRD develops over a long period, years might pass before changes in behavior or clinical practice affect population incidence.
Data Resources:	End-stage renal disease (ESRD) incidence data in the U.S. Renal Data System (USRDS). http://www.usrds.org/reference.htm
Limitations of Data Resources:	Despite using multiple sources of information to learn of and verify numbers of patients who have ESRD, USRDS might not have complete counts. For example, a patient who dies of renal failure without first receiving dialysis or a transplant might not be verified as a patient with ESRD because of a lack of Medicare claim for renal dialysis or transplant. Occasionally, a reporting delay causes incomplete initial reports. USRDS annually reports data for each of 18 U.S. regions and each of the states and territories.
Healthy People 2010 Objectives:	4-1: Reduce the rate of new cases of ESRD